

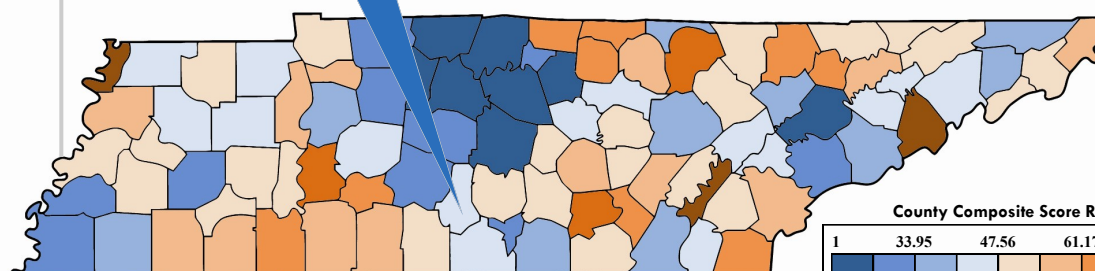
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: MARSHALL COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 26,767

Pop. Density: 71/square mile

Seat of Government: Lewisburg

Largest City: Lewisburg

Down from 12th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Lincoln	32	Employment and Earnings Composite	50	53 ▼
Loudon	33	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,557	50 ▼
Obion	34	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	72.93%	66 ▼
Greene	35	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	68.4%	28 ▼
DeKalb	36	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	9.5%	63 ▼
Putnam	37	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.8%	43 ▼
Hamblen	38	Economic Autonomy Composite	42	32 ▼
Carroll	39	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	25.0%	36 ▼
Hickman	40	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.9%	60 ▼
Marshall	41	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.8%	29 ▼
Bradley	42	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.41%	54 ▼
Henry	43	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.9%	30 ▲
Giles	44	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.7%	36 ▼
McMinn	45	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	48.2%	55 ▼
Morgan	46	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	18	31 ▲
Hancock	47	County Overview: Most of the indicators measured in Marshall County have suffered since 2000, resulting in a sizeable drop in overall ranking. However, Marshall is ranked in the top two thirds in every single measure, and has improved—at least modestly—in most earnings and academic categories since 2000. Notably, labor participation, management presence and business ownership all compare moderately well statewide, though women in Marshall continue to earn much less than local men and unemployment has risen to include nearly one in ten women—and over one in five mothers.		
White	48			
Scott	49			
Weakley	50			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

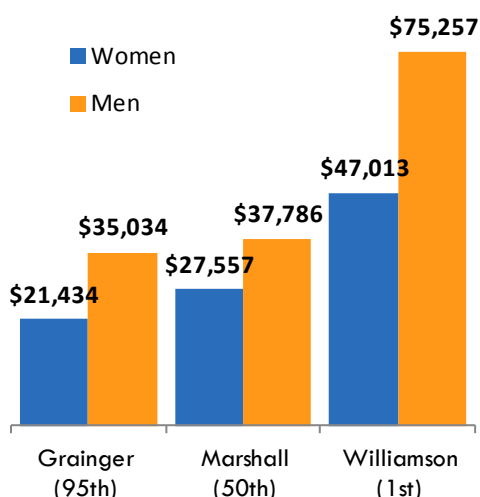
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Marshall County

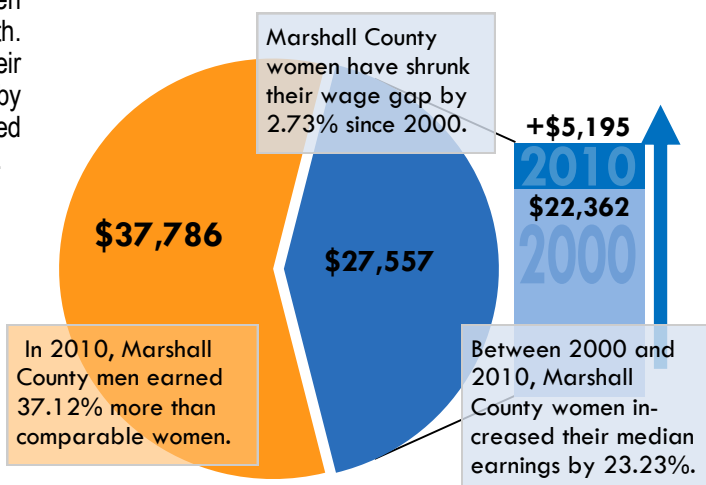
▼ Earnings

Marshall County women have made mild gains in median income since 2000 and have fallen from 21st in this indicator's statewide rankings, to 50th. Local women did add \$5,195, or 23.23 percent, to their wages during that period, but trailed inflation by roughly 3.4 percent. Male incomes in the county fared worse, growing by just 18.6 percent, but ranked 39th.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



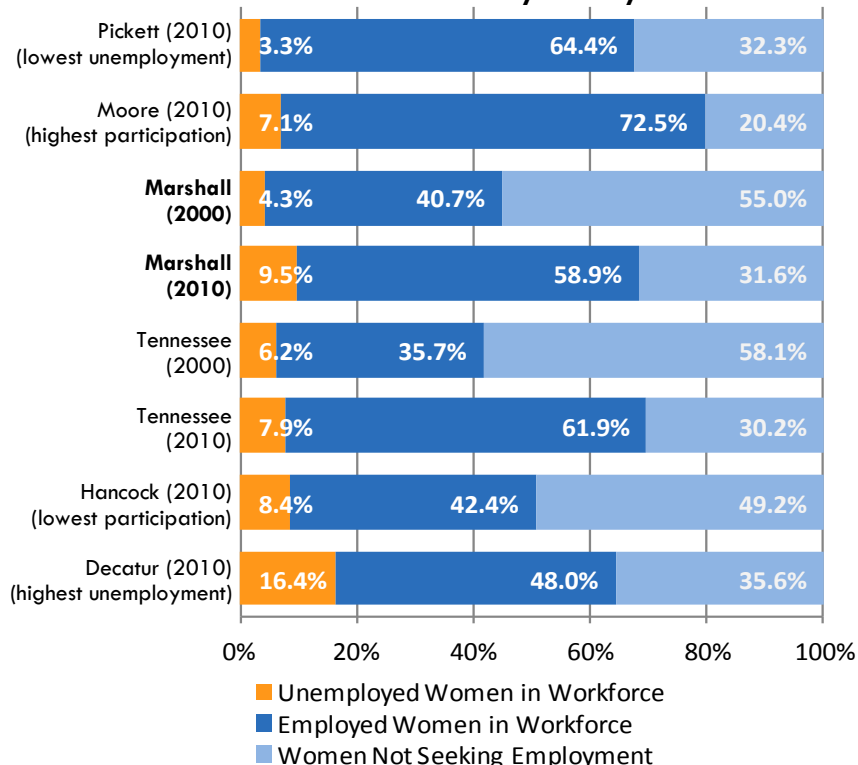
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Aided somewhat by slower growth in male income, women in the county closed their wage gap by 2.73 percent, but slipped four ranks, to 66th, in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Following the change, women in Marshall still earn only 72.93 percent of what local men make. This results in an estimated annual shortfall of \$10,229 in female earnings when compared to their male counterparts'.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Marshall County participated in the workforce at a rate of 68.4 percent in 2010, dropping to 28th from 20th in 2000. While participation grew by over one-half during that period, women in the county are slightly less likely to be in the labor pool than women statewide.

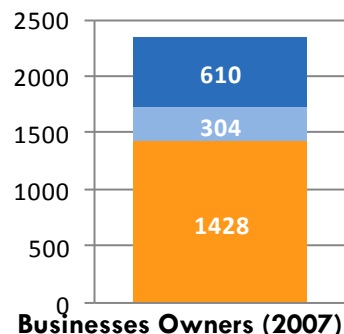
Women in Marshall also lag behind local men in this category by 14.4 percent. Women with children under the age of six are least likely to work, at a rate of 66.9 percent.

As many women have joined the local workforce, several have also become unemployed. More than doubling to a rate of 9.5 percent, Marshall women 1.6 percent more likely to be unemployed than the state rate suggests, and ranked 63rd (from 13th) in 2010's county rankings.

Local men were only 0.9 percent more likely to be unemployed, but as many as 21.3 percent of women with young children were looking for jobs in 2010, despite a lower rate of participation.

The Status of Women in: Marshall County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Data on the countywide share of management positions held by women revealed a mild increase of 5.5 percent in 2010. In light of greater growth in other counties, Marshall sank from 20th to 43rd in this indicator.

Business ownership figures improved by a meager 0.6 percent between 2000 and 2007 and fell three ranks to 36th. When jointly-owned firms are considered along with those owned solely by females, however, women in Marshall County have a stake in nearly 40 percent of all businesses countywide.

Women At Work

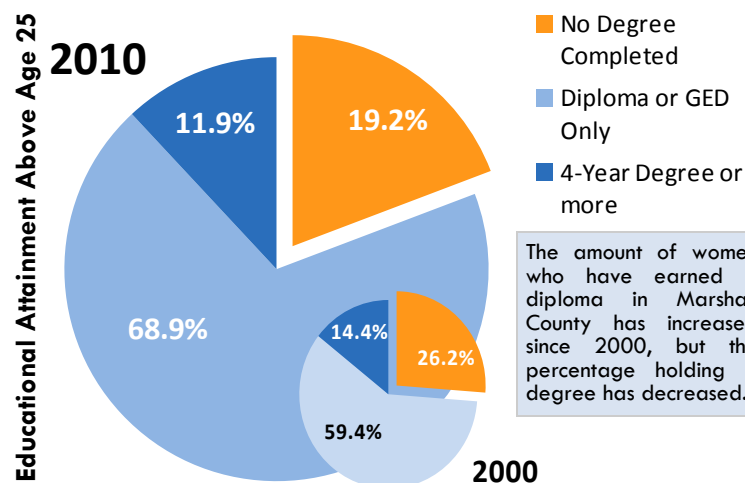
Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Marshall County increased from 30.3% to 35.8% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Marshall County increased slightly, from 24.4% to 25%, between 2000 and 2007.

Education



The amount of women who have earned a diploma in Marshall County has increased since 2000, but the percentage holding a degree has decreased.

Marshall County women have sunken further in academic rankings since 2000, despite some gain.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees has decreased by 2.5 percent, resulting in a substantial drop from 19th to 60th in this category.

The percentage of women holding diplomas increased in the county by seven percent, and performs rather well statewide at 80.8 percent, but dropped one rank, to 29th.

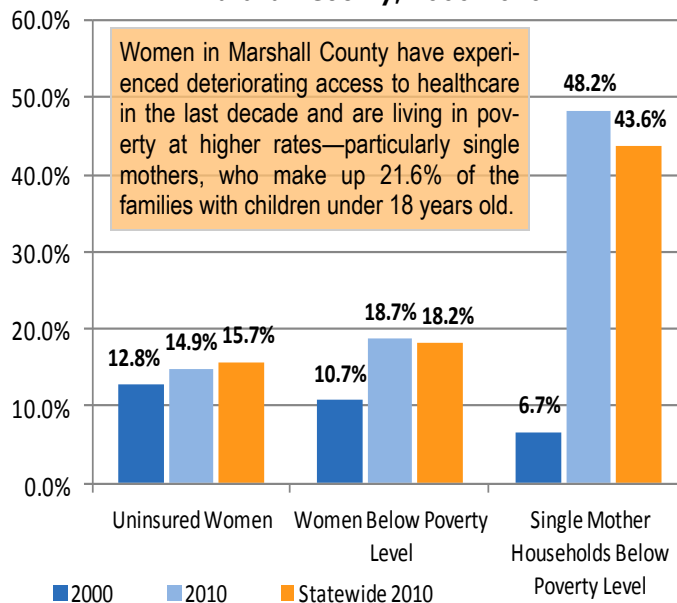
Lastly, Marshall County's teenage girls dropped out at a rate of 0.41 percent during the 2011-2012 school year, causing the county to fall from 24th to 54th in this indicator.

Living

Compared with figures from 2000, women in Marshall County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty. However, when compared to the experiences of women across the state, Marshall performs moderately regarding overall poverty (ranked 36th, down from 8th) and comparatively well in terms of health insurance (ranked 30th, up from 83rd.) Similarly, Marshall compares favorably to the state rate in health insurance, but not in overall poverty.

In line with statewide trends, Marshall County's single mothers have experienced a dramatic increase in poverty levels. Recent data indicates that these women are more than seven times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or Marshall County. Marshall's rate of 48.2 percent in this category is also 4.6 percent higher than the statewide rate for single mothers.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Marshall County, 2000-2010



Women in Marshall County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 21.6% of the families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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